

August 1962



*my Sister
Lillian*

B.C.S. 1962 (6)

U-181

NEW SOUTH WALES
DIGEST OF CURRENT STATISTICS

		<u>Page</u>
<u>G E N E R A L</u>	July, 1962	82
<u>PART I : EMPLOYMENT AND NON-RURAL INDUSTRIES</u>		
Employment	July, 1962	82
Oversea Migration	Year, 1962	84
Wages and Earnings	Year, 1962	85
Production - Factories	July, 1962	86
Mineral	June, 1962	86
New Building	July, 1962	87
Radio and Television	Year, 1961-62	87
New South Wales Railways	Year, 1961-62	88
Government Buses	Year, 1961-62	88
Motor Vehicle Registrations	July, 1962	88A
<u>PART II : FINANCE AND TRADE</u>		
Banking - General	Year, 1961-62	89
Trading Banks	July, 1962	90
Sydney Stock Exchange	July, 1962	90
Savings Banks	Year, 1961-62	91
Retail Trade - Sydney and New South Wales	July, 1962	91
Instalment Purchase	Year, 1961-62	92
P r i c e s	Year, 1961-62	93
National Accounts, Australia	Year, 1961-62	94
<u>PART III : RURAL INDUSTRIES</u>		
The Season	July, 1962	97
Dairying	Year, 1961-62	97
Wool	July, 1962	97
Livestock	Year, 1961-62	98
<u>G R A P H S</u> : Economic Indicators	Years 1955-1962	99-100



Indications of continuing economic recovery during June and July 1962 may be seen in the comparatively high level of production of basic materials, new building and vehicle registrations, money turnovers (as shown in bank debits) and retail sales. However, the improvement in the labour position, which had been evident earlier this year, did not continue in June/July when there was no further reduction in the numbers on unemployment benefit.

PART I : EMPLOYMENT AND NON-RURAL INDUSTRIES

EMPLOYMENT (See also graph p.99)

Employment and unemployment series for June and July 1962 show only relatively small increases in the demand for labour. Civilian employment (excluding defence forces, rural workers and women domestics) in New South Wales, which had risen by 4100 in May 1962, increased by only 200 (women in Government employment) in June to a total of 1,206,500; this is $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent. more than in June 1961 and 1.7 percent. more than in June 1960. Private employment has not yet quite regained the 1960 level, but Government employment has moved up more consistently and is now 24.3 percent. of employment as against 23 percent. in June 1960. Factory employment at 453,600 in June 1962 was 16,200 higher than in June 1961 but 8000 less than in June 1960; mining and transport employment in June 1962 was less than in the same months of 1961 and 1960, but this was partly offset by increases over the two years in the building and construction, trade and services groups.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT							AUSTRALIA	
NEW SOUTH WALES			Total					
	Government	Private	Males	Females	Persons	Persons		
1960 - May	273,000	911,000	844,400	339,600	1,184,000	3,041,900		
June	273,100	913,800	846,800	340,100	1,186,900	3,041,900		
1961 - May	281,600	900,700	844,500	337,800	1,182,300	3,038,500		
June	283,000	894,100	841,600	335,500	1,177,100	3,020,900		
August	285,400	885,300	836,000	334,700	1,170,700	3,007,400		
1962 - March	291,800	911,600	856,600	346,800	1,203,400	3,080,600		
May	292,900	913,400	858,000	348,300	1,206,300	3,084,800		
June	293,100	913,400	858,000	348,500	1,206,500	3,088,000		
Percent. Increase (Fall -) Year ended June								
1959 - 1960	0.8	5.2	3.4	6.1	4.2	3.6		
1960 - 1961	3.6	- 2.2	- 0.6	- 1.4	- 0.8	- 0.9		
1961 - 1962	3.6	2.2	1.9	3.9	2.5	2.2		
NEW SOUTH WALES	Facto- ries	Building & Constr.	Transport & Commun.	Finance W/sale T.	Retail Health Trade Educ'n.	Other	TOTAL	
P e r s o n s								
1960 - June	461,600	75,700	132,900	125,100	101,800	85,100	1186,900	
1961 - June	437,400	75,000	135,500	128,800	100,900	90,400	1177,100	
1962 - M a y	452,500	78,400	133,400	129,500	105,500	96,300	1206,300	
June	453,600	78,400	132,700	129,400	105,100	96,900	1206,500	

An employment survey of larger privately-owned factories in New South Wales (by the Department of Labour and National Service and the Commonwealth Statistician) showed relatively small increases of 600 in May, 200 in June and 500 in July 1962 to a total of 235,000; this is the highest since February 1961 but still 10,000 or 4 percent. below the 1960 peak. Increases in July occurred mainly in the motor, motor accessory, ship-building and textile industries and seasonally in fruit processing, but there were some retrenchments in the television and other electrical industries. Employment in July 1962 was higher than in July 1961 in all main groups, but higher than in July 1960 only in the basic metals and food groups.

EMPLOYMENT IN LARGER FACTORIES SURVEYED - New South Wales

Industrial Group	July 1960	Nov. 1960	July 1961	Aug. 1961	May 1962	June 1962	July 1962
Building Materials	18.6	19.1	17.5	17.4	17.9	17.9	17.9
Basic Metals	42.0	43.1	42.4	42.7	45.3	45.3	45.3
Transport Equipmt.	23.0	23.2	19.4	19.2	21.5	21.5	21.7
Other Metal Mfrs.	61.6	61.0	52.6	52.7	55.1	55.6	55.7
Chemicals	13.4	13.4	13.0	13.0	13.2	13.2	13.2
Clothing, Textiles	33.0	33.5	28.5	28.4	30.8	30.8	31.0
Other (excl. Food)	28.5	28.7	26.4	25.3	27.6	27.5	27.4
Total, excl. Food	220.1	222.0	199.8	198.7	211.4	211.8	212.2
Food, Drink, Tobacco	22.4	23.0	22.5	22.4	22.9	22.7	22.8
TOTAL: Males	182.1	184.5	171.2	170.2	178.6	178.8	179.1
Females	60.4	60.5	51.1	50.9	55.7	55.7	55.9
Persons	242.5	245.0	222.3	221.1	234.3	234.5	235.0

Of the 788 factories currently included in this survey, 67 percent. were working some overtime in July 1962, as against 58 percent. in July 1961 and 78 percent. in July 1960; 18 percent. of these factories were reducing staff in July 1962 (25 percent. in 1961 and 21 percent. in 1960), 21 percent. were increasing staff (16 and 27 percent. respectively in 1961 and 1960, and 61 percent recorded no change (59 percent., 52 percent.)

The number of Unplaced Applicants registered with Commonwealth Employment Service offices in New South Wales, which had been reduced from 47,100 in January 1962 to 34,100 in May, rose again by 800 in June and fell by 100 in July to 34,800. During July, male applicants rose by 500 (to 11,800) in the metropolitan area, due partly to reduced labour on public works projects, but there were small falls in the number of male applicants elsewhere and in the number of female applicants generally. The July end-of-month total included 4600 males under the age of 21 (21 percent. of the male total) and 5300 females under 21 (43 percent. of the female total). Compared with July, 1961, total male applicants have declined by 8400, mainly male adults in the metropolitan area, but they remain 13,400 higher than in July 1960. The female total for July 1962 was about the same as in 1961 but nearly twice as high as in 1960. Male applicants in July 1962 included 1600 in rural occupations, 9300 in skilled manual and 7100 in unskilled manual occupations. Female applicants included 4700 in the professional and commercial group and 3700 in skilled or semi-skilled manual occupations.

The number of persons on Unemployment Benefit in New South Wales rose by 300 to 17,300 in July 1962, with increases of 100 (to 7800) in the metropolitan area and smaller ones in country districts.

COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE - Registrations in N.S.W. (Incl. A.C.T.) - Thousands

	Jan. 1960	July 1960	Jan. 1961	July 1961	Oct. 1961	Jan. 1962	May 1962	June 1962	July 1962
UNPLACED APPLICANTS:									
<u>Males:</u> Metropolitan	6.6	3.6	7.3	20.1	15.3	18.2	11.0	11.3	11.8
Rest of State	7.8	5.4	9.1	10.7	9.3	12.7	10.5	10.7	10.6
Juniors (under 21)	4.4	2.9	4.7	5.9	4.4	9.1	4.8	4.8	4.6
Adults	10.0	7.1	11.7	24.9	20.2	21.8	16.7	17.2	17.8
T o t a l	14.4	9.0	16.4	30.8	24.6	30.9	21.5	22.0	22.4
<u>Females:</u> Metropolitan	4.1	2.7	3.7	7.2	6.1	9.1	6.2	6.5	6.3
Rest of State	5.1	3.8	4.2	5.1	4.7	7.1	6.4	6.4	6.1
Juniors (under 21)	4.2	2.5	4.6	5.0	4.4	9.2	5.8	5.7	5.3
Adults	5.0	4.0	4.0	7.3	6.4	7.0	6.8	7.2	7.1
T o t a l	9.2	6.5	8.6	12.3	10.8	16.2	12.6	12.9	12.4
Persons: Total	23.6	15.5	25.0	43.1	35.4	47.1	34.1	34.9	34.8
<u>UNFILLED VACANCIES:</u> Persons	14.6	15.3	17.0	5.6	10.0	8.9	7.8	7.4	7.3
<u>ON UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT</u> "	7.9	5.2	5.2	23.4	17.7	19.9	17.1	17.0	17.3

The number of Unplaced Applicants for employment in Australia fell in July by 3,000 to 90,100, which is the lowest since April 1961, though still twice as high as in July 1960. The decrease in July was mainly in Queensland where seasonal engagements have reduced total applicants from a peak of 30,900 at the end of January to 14,200 in July with smaller falls in the other States. Applicants in July included 10,500 males under 21 (18 percent. of all males) and 12,900 females under 21 (41 percent. of total); the corresponding ratios in Victoria (12 and 27 percent. respectively) were considerably less than in the other States. The number of persons on Unemployment Benefit in Australia fell from 57,100 in January 1962 to 46,300 at the end of June and 45,400 at the end of July.

	N.S.W.	Victoria	Q'land	South A.	West A.	Tasmania	AUSTRALIA
UNPLACED APPLICANTS Registered with Commonwealth Employment Service							
1960: 29th July	15,500	10,800	6,800	4,500	4,400	2,300	44,300
1961: 30th June	42,800	30,800	19,200	9,000	6,700	3,200	111,700
28th July	43,100	33,400	16,200	10,100	6,800	3,800	113,400
1962: 22nd March	41,000	26,000	26,300	8,200	6,800	4,000	112,300
29th June	34,900	26,100	16,300	6,900	5,300	3,600	93,100
27th July	34,800	25,100	14,200	6,700	5,600	3,700	90,100
Number of Persons in Receipt of UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT							
1962: 27th Jan.	19,900	13,700	15,300	3,600	3,200	1,400	57,100
30th June	17,000	14,300	7,400	3,100	2,700	1,800	46,300
28th July	17,300	13,900	6,600	2,900	2,800	1,900	45,400

Migration statistics as shown below are based on stated purpose of travel. Permanent movement includes arrivals of settlers (intending to settle in Australia) and departures of Former Settlers (persons who had intended to settle and who stayed for at least one year; if they had stayed for less than a year they are included with Visitors departing in the short term group). Long Term relates to Australian residents travelling abroad (or oversea visitors staying in Australia) for periods of one year or more; Short Term relates to briefer periods together with all Australian troop movements irrespective of period. Statistics exclude ships' and air crews.

The net population gain from all migration in 1961-62 of 48,400 (24,700 in July-December 1961 and 23,700 in January-July 1962) was barely one half of the gain in 1960-61 (85,200) or 1959-60 (79,100) and was the lowest since post-war migration commenced in 1948. Unlike recent years the net gain of females (30,300) was well in excess of that of males (18,100).

In the permanent movement, arrivals of settlers declined from 108,300 in 1960-61 to 85,800 in 1961-62 while there was a small rise in departures, so that the net gain from permanent migration fell from 96,900 to 69,400 in the respective years. In the long and short term movements, increased arrivals of visitors and Australian residents were exceeded by appreciable rises in departures, so that the combined net total showed an excess of departures of 21,000 in 1961-62, as compared with 11,700 and 14,000 in the two preceding years.

OVERSEA MIGRATION, Australia (Intention as stated by Traveller on Arrival or Departure)

	A R R I V A L S			D E P A R T U R E S			EXCESS OF ARRIVALS (Departures -)		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
<u>Permanent:</u>									
Settlers	105,900	108,300	85,800	6,300	5,900	9,200	99,600	102,400	76,600
Other Residents				6,500	5,500	7,200	-6,500	-5,500	-7,200
	105,900	108,300	85,800	12,800	11,400	16,400	93,100	96,900	69,400
<u>Long Term:</u>									
Aust. Residents	16,000	16,900	19,300	24,700	28,600	33,300	-8,700	-11,700	-14,000
Visitors	11,800	13,300	13,400	7,900	11,800	12,600	3,900	1,500	800
	27,800	30,200	32,700	32,600	40,400	45,900	-4,800	-10,200	-13,200
<u>Short Term:</u>									
Aust. Residents	66,300	81,900	91,900	73,300	82,200	94,100	-7,000	-300	-2,200
Visitors	76,000	92,700	102,200	78,200	93,900	107,800	-2,200	-1,200	-5,600
	142,300	174,600	194,100	151,500	176,100	201,900	-9,200	-1,500	-7,800
<u>Total: Males</u>	154,900	175,600	166,600	109,800	127,100	148,500	45,100	48,500	18,100
Females	121,100	137,500	146,000	87,100	100,800	115,700	34,000	36,700	30,300
	276,000	313,100	312,600	196,900	227,900	264,200	79,100	85,200	48,400

WAGES AND EARNINGS - New South Wales

Basic and award wages fell slightly in the first half of 1962 but average earnings showed small increases.

The Basic Wage for adult males under State awards fell from a peak of £15.2.0 in August 1961 to £15 in February 1962 and £14.19.0 in August; the Commonwealth rate has remained unchanged at £14.15.0 since last July. The Minimum Wage Rate for men (weighted average) fell from a peak of £18.13.8 last September to £18.12.7 both in March and June 1962; this reflects mainly the 2/- fall in the State basic wage; the 'margin' component increased by 3d, from £3.9.10 to £3.10.1, but average 'loadings' fell from 5/7 to 5/4.

Average Weekly Earnings per male unit, which include overtime, above-award and bonus payments increased between March and June quarters by £1.18.6 (to £25.3.0), as compared with a rise of £1.12.6 in the same period of 1961; similarly Total Weekly Paid rose by £2.25m. (to £28.32m.) in June quarter 1962 as against £1.42m, in June quarter 1961. When allowance is made for seasonal fluctuations it appears that average earnings fell in 1961 (presumably because of less overtime and bonus payments), but rose again during the current year.

WAGES AND EARNINGS - Weekly Rates - New South Wales

WAGES AND EARNINGS - Weekly Rates - New South Wales						
Month of Change	BASIC WAGE AWARDS Adult Males, Sydney		Month or Quarter	Average MINIMUM, WAGE RATES	Average EARNINGS	TOTAL WAGES PAID Weekly
	State	Commonwealth		Adult Males	Male Unit	Average
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d. /	£. s. d. ø	£ million ø
1959-Aug.	13.17. 0	14. 3. 0	1959-June	16.18. 3	21. 6. 6	22.74
1960-Aug.	14. 8. 0	14. 3. 0	1960-June	17.16. 6	23.17. 0	26.36
1961-May	14.19. 0	14. 3. 0	1961-March	18. 5. 2	22.17. 0	25.65
-Aug.	15. 2. 0	14.15. 0	-June	18. 6. 8	24. 9. 6	27.07
-Nov.	15. 1. 0	14.15. 0	-Sept.	18.13. 8	23.18. 6	26.28
1962-May	15. 0. 0	14.15. 0	1962-March	18.12. 7	23. 5. 6	26.07
-Aug.	14.19. 0	14.15. 0	-June	18.12. 7	25. 3. 0	28.32

End of Month. Quarter.

Actual and proportional changes in the different series as between June quarters of the last five years are shown below. The Commonwealth Basic Wage which had not changed in 1960-61 rose by 4.2 percent. during 1961-62. The increase in Average Earnings in 1961-62, 2.8 percent., was about the same as in 1960-61 but only a fraction of 1959-60 (11.8 percent.). Increases in 1961-62 in the State Basic Wage, 0.6 percent., and in minimum wage rates for men, 1.8 percent., and for women, 2 percent., were appreciably less than in the two preceding years.

	BASIC WAGE, M E N, Sydney				MINIMUM WAGE RATES				EARNINGS	
	State		Commonwealth		M e n		W o m e n		Avg. Male Unit	
	£.s.d.	percent.	£.s.d.	percent.	£.s.d.	percent.	£.s.d.	percent.	£.s.d.	percent.
Increase between June Quarters										
1958 to 1959	3/7	1.3	6/6	2.5	5/10	1.8	15/1	6.6	12/6	3.0
1959 to 1960	8/8	3.1	10/3	3.8	22/11	7.0	12/2	4.9	50/6	11.8
1960 to 1961	14/-	5.1	10/3	2.9	7/1	2.8	13/-	2.7
1961 to 1962	1/8	0.6	12/-	4.2	6/8	1.8	5/3	2.0	13/4	2.8

PRODUCTION - New South Wales (See also graph p.100)

There was a further improvement in recorded factory production in July 1962 when of 88 separate items listed in monthly statistics, 54 (61 percent.) showed an increase over June 1962. For 65 items (74 percent.) production was higher than in July 1961 and for 49 (56 percent.) also higher than in July 1960.

FACTORY PRODUCTION - NEW SOUTH WALES - ITEMS RECORDED MONTHLY

	Number of Items in Each Group	Number of Items Showing Increases in Production		
		J u l y 1 9 6 2 c o m p a r e d w i t h :		
		June 1962	July 1961	July 1960
Food and Drink	16	9	9	10
Coal,Iron,Steel,Power	5	5	4	4
Textiles,Clothing	24	16	22	13
Building Materials	8	6	6	5
Appliances,Motors	21	12	14	9
Soap,Batteries,etc.	14	6	10	8
T o t a l	88	54(61%)	65(74%)	49(56%)

Production of some basic building materials (cement, bricks, fibrous plaster) which lagged earlier in the year showed a relative improvement in July 1962. Generation of electricity and output of coal and steel were at or near record levels. Production of some food and textile items was apparently seasonally affected but remained in most cases higher than last year or 1960; and increases also applied to electrical and engineering products, with the notable exception of some types of motors and television, and also of some items which are being partly superseded by others (e.g. coppers by washing machines, bath heaters by hotwater systems, mantle radios by transistors).

PRODUCTION - New South Wales			January to July			July	July	June	July
			1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962	1962
Electricity	m.kWh.		5554	5758	6596	893	963	1032	1149
G a s	m.therm		72.4	73.5	72.9	13.4	13.6	12.2	13.2
Ingot Steel	000 tons		2056	2165	2381	308	351	326	351
Cement	000 tons		624	667	609	102	97	91	96
Bricks (Clay)	million		260	260	255	40	39	38	45
Paints(ready-mix,emulsion)	000 g.		3894	3476	4110	575	500	567	623
Synthetic Resins	000 cwt.		n.a.	390	532	65	58	78	78
Sulphate of Ammonia	000 tons		22.8	23.6	26.1	2.5	3.8	3.8	4.1
Electric Stoves	000		28.8	20.0	27.8	3.9	2.7	4.1	5.5
Hotwater Systems	000		37.6	36.5	36.8	6.1	5.9	5.8	6.2
Bath Heaters	000		18.5	16.3	16.5	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.4
Refrigerators(Domestic)	000		54.2	27.2	44.8	8.3	5.3	5.6	6.4
Washing Machines "	000		57.8	48.1	65.3	8.7	8.1	10.3	x8.9
Radio Receivers	000		145	116	134	16	15	19	18
Television Receivers	000		189	89	143	37	17	28	24
Electric Motors	000		692	591	667	110	78	105	102
Motor Bodies	000		53	44	64	8	7	10	10
Woven Cloth (All types)	m.sq.yd.		25.3	21.9	26.2	4.0	2.6	4.2	4.1
Shirts	000 doz.		429	378	400	80	55	66	73
Hosiery	000 doz.p		551	435	440	87	56	57	63
Cardigans, Pullovers	000 doz.		179	135	131	17	12	18	15
Footwear	000 pair		5658	5232	5599	882	764	785	938

Mine production of coal, lead, copper and silver in New South Wales was well maintained in the first half of 1962, but output of zinc, sulphur and gold was less than in the corresponding period of recent years.

MINE PRODUCTION - New South Wales - Contents of Minerals Produced

		Y e a r			J a n u a r y - J u n e			
		1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961	1962
Coal	m. tons	15.7	17.7	19.0	8.9x	9.8x	10.5x	10.5x
Lead	000 "	246	236	212	120	117	114	137
Zinc	000 "	203	234	226	97	115	117	109
Copper	000 "	3.7	3.6	3.5	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8
Sulphur	000 "	199	204	194	91	101	99	95
Silver	000 oz.	8555	8398	7414	4156	4192	3924	4682
Gold	000 oz.	13.3	13.6	12.0	6.7	6.8	5.9	5.6

x January-July

NEW BUILDING APPROVED - New South Wales

The number of dwellings approved in New South Wales rose from 2711 in the month of June 1962 to 3211 in July, which was the highest for any month since 1960; the rise occurred in both houses and flats but was confined to private building projects. Total Approvals for the seven months ended July were 19,340 in 1962, as compared with 18,517 in 1961 and 25,510 in 1960; Approvals for flats in the 1962 period were about the same as in 1961, but little more than half the number in 1960. In the seven months January-July, the value of approvals for dwellings rose from £64m. in 1961 to £70m. in 1962, and for offices and banks from £7m. to £17m. respectively, but it fell for factories from £14m. to £10m. (£13m. in January-July 1960).

BUILDING APPROVED - New South Wales

	Number of Dwellings					Value of Approvals £m.		
	Houses	Flats	Houses & Flats			Dwellings	Other	Total
			Private	Govt.	Total			
1960 Jan.-July	18,814	6,696	23,560	1,950	25,510	81.9	61.8	143.7
1961 March Quarter	6,168	1,756	6,642	1,282	7,924	27.3	19.9	47.2
April-July	8,685	1,908	8,563	2,030	10,593	37.0	29.7	66.7
Jan.-July	14,853	3,664	15,205	3,312	18,517	64.3	49.6	113.9
1962 March Quarter	6,190	898	6,201	887	7,088	26.2	23.9	50.1
April-July	9,545	2,707	9,717	2,535	12,252	43.7	37.1	80.8
Jan.-July	15,735	3,605	15,918	3,422	19,340	69.9	61.0	130.9
1960 Month of July	2,718	988	3,322	384	3,706	12.2	11.4	23.6
1961 " " "	2,361	607	2,298	670	2,968	10.1	8.0	18.1
1962 " " "	2,468	743	2,754	457	3,211	11.8	14.3	26.1

TELEVISION AND RADIO - New South Wales and Australia

The number of television viewers' licenses issued in Australia increased in the year ended June 1962 by 160,300 to 1,377,600, as compared with increases of 262,300 and 377,500 in the two preceding years. The increase in 1961-62 in New South Wales was 66,100 (to a total of 554,600), as against increases of 79,200 and 108,400 in the two preceding years. Per 100 of population, licenses in force in June 1962 averaged 13 in Australia (15 in Victoria, 14 in N.S.W., 13 in South Australia, 10 in Western Australia, 9 in Queensland and 7 in Tasmania). The number of broadcast listeners' licenses in Australia declined from a peak of 2,291,500 in August 1960 to 2,219,100 in June 1962 (in New South Wales from 838,000 in March 1960 to 812,400 in June 1962), and is now equivalent to about 21 per 100 of population.

Production of television sets in Australia fell from 441,800 in 1959-60 to 311,800 in 1960-61 and 294,900 in 1961-62. Production of radio sets reached a peak of 458,000 in 1956-57, and after a decline to 378,300 in 1958-59 was back to 451,200 in 1960-61, mainly due to greater demand for portable sets; however 1961-62 saw a sharp fall to 368,500. Production in New South Wales in 1961-62 of 200,500 television sets and 258,100 radio sets was equivalent to 68 and 70 percent. respectively of the Australian totals.

RADIO AND TELEVISION LICENSES IN FORCE

As at June	Television Viewers' x				Broadcast Listeners' x		
	N.S.W.	Victoria	Other	Australia	N.S.W.	Other States	Australia
1958	143,400	147,700	100	291,200	784,900	1,353,000	2,137,900
1960	409,300	353,100	192,600	955,000	832,700	1,450,500	2,283,200
1961	488,500	401,400	327,400	1,217,300	825,500	1,430,300	2,255,800
1962	554,600	452,100	370,900	1,377,600	812,400	1,406,700	2,219,100

FACTORY PRODUCTION OF RADIO AND TELEVISION SETS

Year	Television Sets			Radio Sets		
	N.S.W.	Other States	Australia	N.S.W.	Other States	Australia
1957/8	180,000	102,400	282,400	230,700	150,100	380,800
1959/60	326,200	115,600	441,800	260,400	142,200	402,600
1960/1	221,500	90,300	311,800	309,200	142,000	451,200
1961/2	200,500	94,400	294,900	258,100	110,400	368,500

x Excludes short-term licenses 46,900 T.V. and 1400 radio at June 1962.

NEW SOUTH WALES RAILWAYS

The number of passenger journeys on the New South Wales railways in 1961-62 at 252.7 mill. was a little less than in the three preceding years (254m. in each year) but passenger train mileage increased by about 1 percent. in 1961-62 on both suburban and country services. The tonnage of goods traffic in 1961-62, 24.094m.tons, was also a little less than in 1960-61 (24.22 m.tons), with a rise for coal and coke being offset by falls for other freight; average hauls were also shorter (in particular for livestock), and goods ton-mileage decreased by 2 percent. Total gross ton mileage (weight of train related to distance travelled) remained at last year's record figure of 15,200 million and there was a further displacement of steam by diesel traction.

<u>NEW SOUTH WALES RAILWAYS - Year</u>		1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Passenger Train - Suburban	000 Train Miles Run		11,212	11,181	11,268
Country	"		9,816	10,069	10,236
Mixed and Goods Train	"		16,123	17,054	16,330
TOTAL TRAIN MILES RUN	"	n.a.	37,151	38,304	37,834
NET TON MILEAGE, Goods & Livestock	mill.	n.a.	n.a.	3,622	3,555
GOODS CARRIED: Coal & Coke	mill.tons			9.98	10.48
Other excl.livestock	"			13.61	13.06
Total of above		18.98	21.46	23.59	23.54
Livestock Carried		n.a.	n.a.	.63	.55
TRACTION, All Traffic - Steam	M.Gross Ton Miles	6,200	6,200	5,800	4,500
Suburban Electric	"	2,600	2,800	2,900	2,900
Diesel Electric	"	3,400	4,200	5,200	6,300
Other	"	900	1,000	1,300	1,500
Total	"	13,100	14,200	15,200	15,200
PASSENGER JOURNEYS	million	254.1	254.6	253.5	252.7

Gross earnings fell from last year's record figure of £91.6m. to £90.1m. in 1961-62 while working expenses remained unchanged at £79.6m. leaving a surplus of £10.5m. on working account to meet capital charges budgeted at £13.m. The expected net deficit of approximately £2½m. compares with £200,000 in 1960-61, £4.1m. in 1959-60 and £6.4m. in 1958-59.

<u>NEW SOUTH WALES RAILWAYS - Year</u>		1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Gross Earnings (Incl.Govt.Contrib's)	£mill.	77.7	85.4	91.6	90.1
Working Expenses(Incl.renewals etc.)	"	70.3	76.5	79.6	79.6
Surplus on Working Account	"	7.4	8.9	12.0	10.5
Capital Charges	"	13.8	13.0	12.2	n.a.
Deficit		6.4	4.1	.2	n.a.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT SERVICES - New South Wales

Passenger traffic on Government trams and buses has declined each year since the end of the war when it exceeded 500m. passengers a year. In 1961-62, Sydney buses carried 244m. passengers as against 249m. on buses and trams in 1960-61; Newcastle traffic also fell, (from 26.2m. to 25.9m.) making a total fall of 5 million from 275m. to 270m.

Earnings on operating account fell by £142,000 over the year and working expenditure by £175,000, thus reducing the deficiency on working account from £1,242,000 in 1960-61 to £1,209,000 in 1961-62. Depreciation and capital charges were £1.7m. in 1960-61 and are budgeted at £1.6m. for 1961-62, so that the net deficit will probably be reduced from £2.9m. to £2.8m.

GOVERNMENT TRAMS AND BUSES - Sydney and Newcastle

Year ended June	Working Account					Net Deficit	Passenger	Bus Mileage	
	Earnings	Expend.	Balance			incl.cap.charges	Journeys	Sydney	Newc.
	Sydney & Newcastle					Sydney & Newcastle		Sydney	Newc.
	£ Thousands						Millions	Thousands	
1950	9,299	9,552	- 211	- 42	- 253	- 804	478		
1956	11,067	14,017	-2,755	- 195	-2,950	-4,138	395	27,655	6,332
1957	14,260	14,215	- 88	133	45	-1,169	324	26,873	5,995
1960	12,960	13,714	- 759	5	- 754	-2,287	283	35,342	5,663
1961	12,685	13,927	-1,176	- 66	-1,242	-2,937	275	38,313	5,427
1962	12,543	13,752	-1,121	- 88	-1,209	n.a.	270	39,567	5,426

MOTOR VEHICLES - New South Wales and Australia (See also graph p. 100)

Registrations of new motor vehicles have risen strongly in recent months, and the total for New South Wales in the seven months ended July at 68,100 in 1962 was 15,500 or 29 percent. more than in 1961 and 4600 or 7 percent. more than in 1960; corresponding comparative figures for Australia were 174,500 in 1962, as against 132,600 in 1961 and 169,300 in 1960.

REGISTRATION OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES (Excl. Motor Cycles & Tractors)

	New South Wales				Australia		
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
March Quarter	21,100	26,400	22,500	27,400	68,500	56,900	68,100
June Quarter	23,500	27,400	23,100	29,400	74,800	58,300	77,500
Month of July	9,000	9,700	7,000	11,300	26,000	17,400	28,900
January-July:							
Cars	32,700	40,300	32,900	44,800	106,500	79,700	110,300
Station Wagons	6,200	9,400	9,200	11,500	25,500	23,800	31,100
Others	14,700	13,800	10,500	11,800	37,300	29,100	33,100
Total	53,600	63,500	52,600	68,100	169,300	132,600	174,500

Because of the decline in July-December, new registrations for New South Wales in the year ended June 1962, at 108,100, were less than in the two preceding years (112,600 and 115,100). However, the net increase of vehicles on the register between June 1961 and 1962 (57,100 to 1,102,600) was a little higher than in 1960-61 (54,600), indicating a lower rate of vehicle replacements in the current year. Net increase on the register as a percentage of new registrations had declined for cars from 78% in 1953-54 to 56% in 1959-60 and 53% in 1960-61 but was back to 57% in 1961-62; the rates for commercial vehicles (incl. station wagons) were 59% in 1958-59, 53% in 1960-61 and 54% in 1961-62. Taking all types together this means that in 1961-62 a little less than one half (47% as against 52% in 1960-61) of new registrations replaced old vehicles withdrawn from traffic.

MOTOR VEHICLES - New South Wales

Year	Cars	Station Wagons	Utili- ties	Panel Vans	Trucks etc.	Taxis Buses	Road Tractors	Motor Cycles	TOTAL
Registrations in Year									
1959-60	68,200	15,700	11,400	7,700	7,000	1,400	1,500	2,200	115,100
1960-61	67,700	18,000	9,600	5,400	7,100	1,400	1,400	2,000	112,600
1961-62	66,900	17,800	8,700	4,600	5,700	1,300	1,700	1,400	108,100
Net Increase - Vehicles on Register									
1959-60	38,400	.	24,000			200	1,500	3,800	60,300
1960-61	35,800		21,100			200	1,900	4,400	54,600
1961-62	38,100		19,700			100	1,800	2,600	57,100
Total on Register as at End of June									
1939	213,300	- - - - -	76,700	- - - - -	- - - - -	4,800	1,000	24,200	320,000
1961	659,300		331,700			9,100	21,000	24,400	1,015,500
1962	697,400		351,400			9,200	22,800	21,800	1,102,600

/ Incl. hire cars and tourist vehicles. ø Incl. motor scooters.

PART II : FINANCE AND TRADE

BANKING - General - Australia

The Australian volume of money (defined as holdings by the public of notes and coin plus deposits with trading and savings bank) fell by £39m. to £3918m. between March and June 1962; this corresponds to the seasonal movement of earlier years (decreases of £50m. in March-June 1961 and of £23m. in 1960). Between June of 1961 and 1962 the volume of money increased by £267m. or 7.3 percent., which was the largest annual increment for two years; the principal increases were in savings deposits (up £145m. or 9%) and fixed deposits with the trading banks (up £84m. or 19%). In the more active portions of the money supply, current bank deposits rose by only £32m. or 3% (which still left them £81m. lower than in June 1960) and the note and coin issue rose by £6m. or 1½% which is also below the growth rate of most of the past decade.

VOLUME OF MONEY - Australia (Aggregate from Reserve Bank Bulletin)

	1958/9	1959/60	1960/1	1961/2	1958/9	1959/60	1960/1	1961/2
	Amount in £ mill.				Percent. Rise on Previous Year			
Month: September	3,201	3,433	3,620	3,719	2.4	7.2	5.4	5.7
December	3,315	3,574	3,701	3,877	1.5	7.8	3.5	4.8
March	3,364	3,619	3,701	3,957	2.9	7.6	2.3	6.9
June	3,338	3,596	3,651	3,918	5.1	7.7	1.5	7.3
DETAILS FOR JUNE:								
Deposits: Savings Bank	1,379	1,512	1,569	1,714	7.1	9.6	3.8	9.2
Trading: Fixed	323	323	435	519	7.3	...	34.7	19.3
Other	1,254	1,361	1,248	1,280	3.4	8.5	-8.3	2.6
Notes & Coin Issued	382	400	399	405	1.9	4.7	-0.2	1.5

International reserves, which had fallen from £512m. in June 1960 to £473m. in June 1961 (excluding I.M.F. loan of £78m. raised in May 1961 and repaid in March 1962) recovered to £561m. in June 1962; this is the highest for that month since 1957 (£567m.). Additional sources of monetary expansion in 1961-62 were a continuing expansion in lending by savings banks (up £35m. to £374m.), a relatively small rise in trading advances (up £24m. to £1143m.) and a net increase of £241m. in the banking system's holdings of Government securities; the latter increase was due to a sharp rise in the portfolios of the trading and savings banks which far exceeded a reduction in Reserve Bank's holdings.

MAJOR ASSETS OF THE AUSTRALIAN BANKING SYSTEM

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1959	1960	1961	1962
	As at June £ million				Annual Change, Percent.			
International Reserves	516	512	473x	561	- 2	- 1	- 8	18
Advances: Savings Banks	261	301	339	374				
Trading Banks	1004	1265	1119	1143	1	11	4	4
Government Securities:								
Reserve Bank	423	489	511	450				
Savings Banks	989	1081	1109	1199				
Trading Banks ø	295	1707	234	1867	7	6	3	8
Total of Above	3438	3723	3798	4086	3	7	2	8

ø Excl. Govt. deposits but incl. loans to short-term money market.
x Excl. I.M.F. Loan £78m.

DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS - New South Wales

(Excluding Government accounts at metrop. branches and central banking business).

After a relative decline early in 1961 bank debits recovered with the rise in exports and re-expansion in bank lending and showed a strong seasonal rise in recent months of 1962. Compared with the corresponding periods of 1961, debits increased in March quarter 1962 by 5 percent., in June quarter by 10 percent. and in July by 14 percent.; compared with 1960 they increased by about 8 percent. in each of these periods.

BANK DEBITS	Weekly Average - £million				Percent. Change on Previous Year			
	1958/9	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1958/9	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62
New South Wales								
September Quarter	233.3	272.2	327.2	304.4	+ 4.2	+ 16.6	+ 20.2	- 7.0
December "	260.8	295.7	341.3	336.3	+ 8.2	+ 13.4	+ 15.4	- 1.5
March "	239.7	293.1	305.6	320.2	+ 7.7	+ 22.3	+ 4.3	+ 4.8
June "	260.2	321.3	315.7	347.1	+ 11.4	+ 23.5	- 1.7	+ 9.9
July (following year)	275.3	342.5	322.2	368.0	+ 13.5	+ 24.4	- 5.9	+ 14.2

MAJOR TRADING BANKS - Australia

Deposits with major trading banks in Australia fell seasonally between March and July by £72m. in 1962 as compared with a fall of £70m. in 1961. At the end of July, 1962, the total deposits stood at £1823m. which was £122m. higher than a year earlier. Fixed Deposits accounted for £73m. of this increase, and interest-bearing current deposits for a further £9m. Current non-interest bearing deposits at £1150m. in July 1962 were £40m. more than in July 1961 but £83m. less than in July 1960.

Statutory Reserve Deposits were reduced from £235m. in March 1962 to £192m. in July; their ratio to deposits of 10.5 percent. was then much lower than in any earlier year, partly due to a transfer (together with a portion of liquid funds) to the new Term Loan Fund Accounts with the Reserve Bank. Seasonal demands on bank funds were largely met by a reduction in their holdings of Government securities, but the liquidity ratio (cash and securities to deposits) at 23.6 percent. in July remained high for this time of the year.

MAJOR TRADING BANKS - Business within Australia

MAJOR TRADING BANKS - Business within Australia											
Month (Weekly Average)	DEPOSITS OF CUSTOMERS				ADVANCES to Custo- mers	RESERVE DEPOSIT Account	GOVT. SECUR- ITIES	Cash Items	RATIO TO DEPOSITS		
	Fixed	C u r r e n t							Advan- ces	Res. Dep.	Cash & Sec's.
		Interest	Other	Total							
\$ m i l l i o n									P e r c e n t.		
1960:March	360	99	1,324	1,784	235	308	375	66	52.4	17.3	24.7
July	363	110	1,233	1,706	1,060	303	250	70	62.2	17.8	18.7
1961:March	445	102	1,224	1,771	1,012	307	274	69	57.1	17.3	19.4
July	486	105	1,110	1,701	1,035	219	288	76	60.8	12.9	21.4
1962:March	561	95	1,239	1,895	972	235	512	68	51.3	12.4	30.6
June	551	105	1,168	1,824	1,031	195	377	70	56.5	10.7	24.5
July	559	114	1,150	1,823	1,061	192	362	68	56.2	10.5	23.6

After a comparatively large cut from £1035m. in July 1961 to £965m. in February 1962 bank advances rose rapidly to £1061m. in July 1962; this is the highest level since the end of 1960, although the ratio of advances to deposits at 56.2 percent. in July 1962 remained less than at this time of recent years.

In June and July, 1962, new overdraft limits were granted ^{at} a rate of about £38m. per month, as against about £50m. per month in March and April. Total overdraft limits (excl. temporary advances to wool buyers, and after deducting cancellations) rose by £53m. (to £1742m.) between March and July; advances drawn against these limits rose by £100m. (to £1028m.) over the same period, so that "unused" overdraft limits fell correspondingly by about £47m. to a total of £714m.

MAJOR TRADING BANK ADVANCES & OVERDRAFT LIMITS (Excl. temporary loans to wool buyers)

£ million	July 1960	July 1961	March 1962	July 1962
Total Overdraft Limits (Second Wednesday)	1690	1579	1689	1742
Less: Advances Outstanding (Weekly Average)	1030	999	928	1028
"Unused" Overdraft Limits (Approx. Balance)	660	580	761	714

SYDNEY STOCK EXCHANGE

The Sydney Stock Exchange's industrial index of share prices fell from 346 in February 1962 to 298 towards the end of June, the lowest level for seventeen months; after a partial recovery in July (to 313) it drifted downwards again and remained at about 304 in the fourth week of August.

SYDNEY STOCK EXCHANGE	P e a k		L o w		A v e r a g e	
	1960	September	375	November	287	
INDUSTRIAL SHARE INDEX	1961	June	340	January	297	
Base: 1936/39 = 100	1962	21st Feb.	346	1st Feb.	328	February 340
		18th May	324	30th May	314	May 321
		1st June	317	26th June	298	June 309
		13th July	313	31st July	303	July 309
				28th August	305	

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS - New South Wales and Australia

Savings bank deposits in New South Wales increased by £5m. in July 1962 to a total of £631m.; they were then £56m. higher than in July 1961, as against increases of £27m. and £55m. in the two preceding years ended July. Increases in Australia during the twelve months ended July were £133m. in 1959-60, £58m. in 1960-61 and £162m. in 1961-62 to a total of £1756m.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS - £ million

	Depositors' Balances as at End of Month						Increase : July to July		
	1960	1 9 6 1		1 9 6 2			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	July	June	July	May	June	July			
New South Wales	547.8	569.2	574.7	606.5	625.0	630.5	54.5	26.9	55.8
Other States	988.7	1008.3	1019.9	1072.3	1109.9	1125.6	78.1	31.2	105.7
Australia	1536.5	1577.5	1594.6	1678.8	1734.9	1756.1	132.6	58.1	161.5

Apart from the long-term upward trend in total savings deposits there has also been a considerable increase in turnover of savings balances (new deposits and withdrawals), due probably to larger social service credits (paid direct into savings accounts) and transfers from and to other forms of investments. In New South Wales the ratio of withdrawals during the year to average balances for the year has risen from about 78 percent. in 1938-39 and 103 percent. in 1958-59 to 117 percent. in 1960-61 and 1961-62, so that the average turnover period of savings deposits is now only about ten months.

SAVINGS BANKS	£m.	Deposits made	Interest added	Total Credits	With-drawals	Net Rise in Deposits	Withdrawals as percent. Dep. Balances
New South Wales							
Year 1959-60		599.0	14.1	613.1	559.8	53.3	108%
1960-61		670.2	16.0	686.2	658.6	27.6	117%
1961-62		731.4	19.1	750.5	694.7	55.8	117%

RETAIL SALES - Large Sydney Stores

Comparing 1962 with 1961, the value of sales in large city stores fell by 0.7 percent. in May and June and increased by 2.3 percent. in July. However, there had been a fall of 6.7 percent. between July 1961 and 1960 so that the 1962 value for July remained well below the 1960 level. Similarly, for the seven months ended July sales in 1962 were 0.2 percent. greater than in 1961 but about 3 percent. less than in 1960. The value of stock, held by large city stores in June 1962 was 0.2 percent. less than a year earlier.

LARGE SYDNEY STORES - Percent. Rise or Fall (-) Compared with Previous Year

	Actual Number of Business Days		V A L U E O F S A L E S				V A L U E O F S T O C K Beginning of Month		
	1960/1	1961/2	1958/9	1959/60	1960/61	1961/2	1959/60	1960/1	1961/2
Sept. Quarter	79	79	4.4	1.3	5.3	- 6.9	2.3	3.5	- 1.5
Dec. "	76	75	1.9	3.8	2.4	- 7.2	0.2	5.1	- 2.2
March "	74	76	- 3.0	9.9	- 0.5	- 1.8	1.9	5.3	- 4.8
April	22	21	3.9	...	- 6.9	6.1	4.3	4.5	- 3.4
May	27	27	- 3.7	12.6	- 2.9	- 0.7	3.9	3.5	- 0.4
June	25	25	3.1	5.5	- 6.2	- 0.7	4.3	3.2	- 0.2
July	26	26	- 4.1	0.7	- 6.7	2.3	3.3	- 0.6	n.a.
Jan. - July	174	175	6.9	6.8	- 3.3	0.2			

The estimated value of all retail sales (other than motor vehicles, parts and petrol) in New South Wales shows a smaller decline in 1961 and greater expansion in 1962 than the above series which is restricted to some large Sydney stores. Comparing the June quarters of 1961 and 1962, New South Wales sales increased by £12m. or 4.3 percent. to £279m., as against an increase of 1.9 percent. between the preceding March quarters and practically no change between the half-years ended December 1960 and 1961. Corresponding series for the other States and preliminary Australian figures for July 1962 show similar trends.

RETAIL SALES OF GOODS (Excluding Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc.)

	V A L U E - £million			PERCENT. RISE Over Previous Year		
	N.S.W.	Other States	Australia	N.S.W.	Other States	Australia
Year: 1959-60	1,056	1,635	2,691	9.2	10.0	9.7
1960-61	1,101	1,721	2,822	4.3	5.2	4.8
1961-62	1,119	1,741	2,860	1.6	11.2	1.4
Quarter: 1961 June	267	419	686	1.9	3.6	3.3
September	268	417	685	0.1	- 0.2	- 0.1
December	308	475	783	0.1	- 0.3	- 0.1
1962 March	264	413	677	1.9	1.3	1.5
June	279	436	715	4.3	4.3	4.3

This new series of statistics covers all types of instalment credit schemes relating primarily to the financing of retail sales of goods with repayments provided by regular predetermined instalments. It excludes lay-bys, credit accounts not repaid by regular fixed instalments, property finance, rental and lease schemes and finance of repairs, travel, etc.).

New instalment credit for retail sales, provided by all types of lenders, fell in New South Wales from £135m. in 1960 to £101m. in 1961 (in Australia from £370m. to £260m.). In the same periods the number of new agreements in New South Wales fell from 724,000 to 538,000 and the total value of goods financed by such agreements from £195m. to £149m. There was little change in the financing of plant and machinery sales, but the amount financed in respect of motor vehicle sales fell from £85m. to £64m. and that of household goods from £41m. to £29m. The average amount financed per agreement in 1961 was for motor vehicles £498 or 63 percent. of value of the goods, for plant £551 (or 65 percent.) and for household goods £74 (or 82 percent.). Data available for the second half of 1961 indicate that in the motor group 56 percent. of finance provided was for new vehicles and 44 percent. for used vehicles. Total collections under instalment credit agreements in New South Wales were £132m. in 1960 and £128m. in 1961 (£330m. and £327m. respectively in Australia).

NEW INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES - New South Wales and Australia

		New South Wales					Australia		
		Year	Motor Vehi- cles	Plant and Mach'y	House- hold Goods	TOTAL	Motor Veh.& Plant	House- hold Goods	TOTAL
<u>Number of Agreements</u>	000	1960	173	18	533	724	523	1557	2,080
		1961	128	15	395	538	362	1217	1,579
<u>Value of Goods</u>	£m.	1960	133	13	49	195	389	141	530
		1961	101	13	35	149	274	104	378
<u>Amount Financed</u>	£m.	1960	85	9	41	135	251	119	370
		1961	64	8	29	101	174	86	260
<u>Av. Value per Agreement</u>	£	1961	£787	£848	£90	£278	£759	£85	£240
<u>Average Amount Financed</u>	£	1961	£498	£551	£74	£189	£480	£71	£164
<u>Av. Proportion Financed</u>	%	1961	63%	65%	82%	68%	63%	83%	69%

Balances outstanding under these instalment credit schemes in New South Wales fell from a peak of £251m. at the end of 1960 to £233m. in September 1961 and £236m. in December 1961. The downward trend was confined to hire purchase credit (down by £20m. to £194m. between December 1960 and 1961), while other types of credit (e.g. time payment etc. involving regular fixed repayments) rose in the corresponding period by £5m. to £42m. The latter type of credit is usually granted by retailers themselves, and total balances outstanding with retailers (including their subsidiary finance businesses) were steady around £80m. during 1961. However, balances outstanding with financiers other than retailers fell from £171m. at the end of 1960 to £155m. at the end of 1961 and £152m. in March 1962; corresponding figures for Australia were £438m., £379m. and £369m., but this was followed by a small increase to £371m. at the end of June 1962.

INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES - BALANCES OUTSTANDING AT END OF PERIOD - £million

	New South Wales					Australia		
	TYPE OF CREDIT		TYPE OF BUSINESS			TYPE OF BUSINESS		
	Hire PuE- chase	Other In- stalment	Retail Business	Other Finance	TOTAL	Retail Business	Other Finance	TOTAL
December 1959	192	28	67	153	220	159	382	541
December 1960	214	37	80	171	251	202	438	640
December 1961	194	42	81	155	236	208	379	587
March 1962				152		206	369	575
J u n e 1962							371	

Prices, as measured by the major Australian indexes, turned downwards in the second half of 1961. This trend continued into 1962 for the Consumer Price Index, which declined over the year ended June, 1962, by 0.8 percent. The Wholesale Price Index recovered a little in the first half of 1962 when prices for wool and some foods rose, and price rises in exported wool, wheat and butter also caused a recovery in the Export Price Index during that period. Import Prices remained steady throughout the year.

P R I C E I N D E X E S - Australia

P R I C E I N D E X E S - Australia											
Quarter	CONSUMER	WHOLE-SALE	EXPORT	IMPORT	CONSUMER		WHOLESALE		EXPORT		IMPORT
					Quarter	Year	Quarter	Year	Quarter	Year	Year
	Base Year 1952 - 53 = 1 0 0				P e r c e n t a g e C h a n g e						
June - 1959	117	107	76	106		+1.7		+1.5		+5.6	...
1960	121	113	77	108		+3.7		+5.9		+1.7	+1.9
1961	125	112	77	109		+3.2		-1.4		-0.5	+1.9
Sept. 1961	125	107	76	109	- 0.2		- 3.8		- 1.4		
Dec.	124	104	73	109	- 0.4		- 3.1		- 3.6		
March 1962	124	105	75	109	- 0.2		+ 0.7		+ 2.8		
June	124	105	76	109 P	- 0.1	-0.8	+ 0.4	-5.9	+ 1.8	-0.5	...

The decrease of 0.8 percent. in the Consumer Price Index (Six Capitals) between the June quarters of 1961 and 1962 was due to a fall of 4.4 percent. in the component Food series (in particular in meat and potato prices), which more than offset a rise of 3.1 percent. in housing and increases of less than one percent. in the other groups. In the preceding year (1960-61) the food and the housing series had each risen by 6 percent. and the other series by between 1 and 2 percent. The decline in 1961-62 in the aggregate series applied to all capitals except Brisbane (where the index rose until March 1962); in Adelaide it fell by about 2 percent. over the year and in the other capitals by about one percent.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - Base Year 1952-53 = 100 - Six Capital Cities

Quarter		Food	Clothing & Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies & Equipment	Miscellaneous	TOTAL INDEX	
June -	1960	123	111	139	110	126	121	
June -	1961	129	112	148	112	128	125	
December		125	113	151	113	128	124	
March -	1962	125	113	151	113	128	124	
June -		124	113	153	113	128	124	
A l l G r o u p s I n d e x - Six Capital Cities								
		Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capitals
June	1960	120	123	122	121	118	123	121
June	1961	123	127	126	124	122	129	125
June	1962	122	126	127	122	122	128	124

The Australian Wholesale Price Index (1936/7 - 38/9 = 100) declined from a peak of 372 in August 1960 to 330 in November 1961, the lowest point since early in 1959; subsequently a 2 percent. increase brought it back to 338 in June 1962. The fall in 1960/1 and the subsequent partial recovery strongly reflect the trend in the Food and Tobacco series which has a weight of over one half in the aggregate index. The Basic Materials group declined more slowly and remained steady in recent months, with increases in the component series for Textiles (mainly wool) being balanced by falls in Oils, Metals-Coal, and Rubber-Hides series. The series for Goods Principally Imported (as included in the index), which had shown little change in 1959 and 1960, has slowly fallen since 1961; the long-term upward trend in prices of Goods Principally Home-Produced (as included in the index) was halted, at least temporarily, with a reduction from 410 in August 1960 to 354 in November 1961, followed by a slight rise to 367 in June 1962.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX = Australia - Base 1936/7 to 1938/9 = 100

Month	B a s i c M a t e r i a l s							Food & Tobacco	Goods mainly Imported		TOTAL ALL GROUPS
	Textile Fibres	Metals & Coal	Oils, Fats, Waxes	Chemicals	Building Materials	Rubber & Hides	Total		Im-ported	Home-Produced	
Aug. 1960	366	401	225	329	439	365	347	392	280	410	372
Nov. 1961	385	393	211	333	439	297	339	322	272	354	330
Mar. 1962	411	390	211	334	439	297	340	328	269	360	333
June 1962	410	389	211	333	439	290	339	337	269	367	338

Fluctuations in the wool price (which has a weight of 46% in the aggregate index) were a major factor in the fall in the Export Price Index from 371 in April 1961 to 348 in November, with a subsequent recovery to 369 in June 1962; corresponding movements in the component Wool series were 430, 392 and 422. The index series excluding wool remained steady at 321, 312 and 325 in this period, with higher prices for wheat and butter more than compensating for falls in the other series. An index using actual export quantities as weights shows that comparing the years ended June 1961 and 1962 export prices including wool rose by 3 percent. while those excluding wool remained unchanged

EXPORT PRICE INDEX - Australia - Base 1936/7 to 1938/9 = 100

	Wool	Wheat	Butter	Metals	Meat	Sugar	Dried Fruits	Tallow	Hides	ALL GROUPS x	
										Total	Ex. Wool
April 1960	430	333	248	438	475	454	338	283	322	376	331
April 1961	430	337	210	393	490	462	347	339	296	371	321
Nov. 1961	392	345	219	353	455	405	312	250	304	348	312
June 1962	422	365	258	337	n.a	425	322	231	296	369	325

x Series for Gold, at 178 throughout period, also included in aggregates.

Import Prices (Reserve Bank Index) remained virtually unchanged in 1961 and the first half of 1962, and the Terms of Trade (ratio of export to import prices) which had declined by about 8 percent. in 1960-1 improved by 2 percent. in 1961-62.

NATIONAL INCOME = AUSTRALIA

(Commonwealth Paper on National Income & Expenditure 1961-62)

Figures in brackets are tentative only and others subject to revision).

Movements in Australian national income and expenditure should be viewed in the context of population increases, which have been at the rate of about 2% p.a. in recent years, and of changes in the price level. The Consumer Price Index fell by 0.8 percent. between the June quarter of 1961 and 1962 (as against a rise of 3.2 percent. in the previous year), and the Wholesale and Export Price indexes also declined during the year.

An increase in National Income of £68m. or 1.2 percent. (to £5932m.) in 1961-62 compared with rises of 5, 11 and 7 percent. in the three preceding years. Of the components, wages and salaries rose by £73m. or 2 percent.; this was the smallest annual increase since 1946-47, and reflects a small decrease in average employment coupled with a 3 percent. rise in average earnings. In 1960-61 employment had risen by about 2 percent., average earnings by 5 percent. and total wages by 7 percent. Increases in 1961-62 in net rent and interest, £29m. (to 427m.), were also less than in earlier years.

Farm Income declined in 1961-62, for the first time since 1957-58, by about £13m. to £472m. Decreases in the value of wheat and other grain crops and of sheep slaughtered were not fully compensated by a rise of 8 percent. in the gross value of wool production (from £339m. to £365m.).

GROSS VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTION - £mill.	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Pastoral	538	637	565	579
Crops	467	416	536	512
Farmyard & Dairy	257 1,262	275 1,328	274 1,375	274 (1,365)
Less Costs (and Company Income)	807	863	890	893
F a r m I n c o m e	455	465	485	472

Company income is estimated to have declined from £761m. in 1959-60 and £730m. in 1960-61 to £705m. in 1961-62, and other business income from £571m. and £570m. to £565m. respectively. Recent surveys suggest a recovery in manufacturing and trading incomes in January-June 1962.

NATIONAL INCOME & PRODUCT £mill.	1938-39	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	Percent. change 60/1 to 61/2
Wages, Salaries, etc.	445	3041	3352	3573	3646	+ 2.0
Company Income	84	635	761	730	(705)	- 3.4
Farm Income	45	455	465	485	(472)	- 2.7
Other Busin. & Profess. Income	100	523	571	570	(565)	- 0.9
Surplus of Govt. Undertakings	31	77	90	108	117	+ 8.3
Net Rent and Interest	92	316	353	398	427	+ 7.3
N a t i o n a l I n c o m e	797	5,047	5,562	5,864	5,932	+ 1.2
Indirect Tax (less Subsidies)	90	706	785	830	804	- 3.1
Depreciation Allowances	43	478	517	561	591	+ 5.4
Gross National Product	930	6,231	6,894	7,255	7,327	+ 1.0

It is the policy of the Department of the Interior to provide for the protection and preservation of the natural resources of the United States. This policy is based on the principle that the natural resources of the United States are the property of the people and should be managed for the benefit of the present and future generations.

1. The Department of the Interior is responsible for the management of the public lands and resources of the United States.	2. The Department of the Interior is responsible for the protection and preservation of the natural resources of the United States.
3. The Department of the Interior is responsible for the regulation of the mining industry in the United States.	4. The Department of the Interior is responsible for the regulation of the oil and gas industry in the United States.
5. The Department of the Interior is responsible for the regulation of the fishing and hunting industry in the United States.	6. The Department of the Interior is responsible for the regulation of the wildlife industry in the United States.

The Department of the Interior is also responsible for the management of the public lands and resources of the United States. This includes the management of the public lands, the protection and preservation of the natural resources, and the regulation of the mining, oil and gas, fishing and hunting, and wildlife industries.

The Department of the Interior is also responsible for the management of the public lands and resources of the United States. This includes the management of the public lands, the protection and preservation of the natural resources, and the regulation of the mining, oil and gas, fishing and hunting, and wildlife industries.

The Department of the Interior is also responsible for the management of the public lands and resources of the United States. This includes the management of the public lands, the protection and preservation of the natural resources, and the regulation of the mining, oil and gas, fishing and hunting, and wildlife industries.

The Department of the Interior is also responsible for the management of the public lands and resources of the United States. This includes the management of the public lands, the protection and preservation of the natural resources, and the regulation of the mining, oil and gas, fishing and hunting, and wildlife industries.

The Department of the Interior is also responsible for the management of the public lands and resources of the United States. This includes the management of the public lands, the protection and preservation of the natural resources, and the regulation of the mining, oil and gas, fishing and hunting, and wildlife industries.

The Department of the Interior is also responsible for the management of the public lands and resources of the United States. This includes the management of the public lands, the protection and preservation of the natural resources, and the regulation of the mining, oil and gas, fishing and hunting, and wildlife industries.

The Department of the Interior is also responsible for the management of the public lands and resources of the United States. This includes the management of the public lands, the protection and preservation of the natural resources, and the regulation of the mining, oil and gas, fishing and hunting, and wildlife industries.

The Department of the Interior is also responsible for the management of the public lands and resources of the United States. This includes the management of the public lands, the protection and preservation of the natural resources, and the regulation of the mining, oil and gas, fishing and hunting, and wildlife industries.

The large capital inflow from abroad had kept Domestic Expenditure well above National Product from 1957-58 to 1960-61. But unlike the deficit on current international account of £369m. in 1960-61 near balance was restored in 1961-62 when imports (and associated payments) fell from £1518m. to £1317m. and exports recovered from £1149m. to £1309m. Private capital inflow (incl. balancing items) fell from £326m. to £92m. but this was sufficient to offset a net repayment of £74m. in oversea public loans (mainly IMF).

INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS	1938-39	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Current Account Debits (imports etc.)	184	1162	1348	1518	1317
Credits (exports, etc.)	166 18	981 181	1124 224	1149 369	1309 8
Financing of Current Account Deficit:					
Ø Borrowing by Public Authorities	4	21	29	82	-74
Ø Private Capital Inflow #	-11	151	191	326	92
Ø Decrease, International Reserves	25 18	9 181	4 224	-39 369	-10 ==8
Ø Net Lending or Increase in Reserves shown as (-); # Incl. balancing items.					

A fall of £282m. to £722m. in Gross Domestic Expenditure, - its first decrease in nine years - reflects a sharp drop in fixed capital investment (down £127m. to £123lm., with falls of around 8 percent. in each of main components, viz. building and construction, motor vehicles and other equipment); this was supplemented by reductions in the value of stocks of £120m. during the year (as against an increase of £25lm. last year), due in part to lower wheat stocks after increased exports and also to reduced stocks held by manufacturers after two years of substantial accumulation. These movements combined to decrease the share of total investment in Domestic Expenditure from between 18 and 21 percent. in recent years to only 15 percent. in 1961-62.

The fall in investment expenditure was partly offset by a rise of £112m. or 8 percent. in expenditure of public authorities; £69m. of this increase was in public works (mostly by the States) and £19m. in additional education and health votes. Personal consumption expenditure also continued to rise, by £80m. to £4586m., but at a lesser rate than in recent years

							Percent Change
<u>NATIONAL OUTLAY</u>	<u>£mill.</u>	<u>1938-39</u>	<u>1958-59</u>	<u>1959-60</u>	<u>1960-61</u>	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>60/1-61/2</u>
<u>Gross Private Investment:</u>							
Building & Construction		47	404	477	519	481	- - 7.3
Motor Vehicles		29	299	363	359	330	- - 8.1
Other Capital Equipment		37	370	420	460	420	- - 8.7
Stocks		..	145	121	251	- 120	- 147.8
Total Private Investment		113	1,218	1,381	1,589	1,111	- 30.1
Personal Consumption		669	3,867	4,292	4,506	(4,586)	+ 1.8
Public Authorities		118	1,150	1,246	1,334	1,446	+ 8.4
Financial Enterprises		9	62	75	75	79	+ 5.3
<u>GROSS DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE</u>		909	6,297	6,994	7,504	7,222	- 3.8
Income Payable overseas	£	39	115	124	120	113	- 5.8
Balance of Payments Deficit		-18	-181	-224	-369	- 8	+ 97.8
<u>GROSS NATIONAL OUTLAY</u>		930	6,231	6,894	7,255	7,327	+ 1.0

#Incl. private & public authority interest, profits, gifts and other remittances.

In the provision of funds for private investment capital inflow played only an insignificant part in 1961-62. Company 'saving', in the form of depreciation allowance and undistributed profit, has made up approximately one half of the total in recent years (56 percent. in 1961-62), while the proportion of personal and assurance savings, after declining from between 40-60 percent. in the early fifties to about 30 percent. in 1959-60 and 1960-61, rose to 42 percent. in 1961-62.

PRIVATE INVESTMENT - Funds	£ m i l l i o n				Percentage Distribution			
	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	58-9	59-60	60-1	61-2
Increase in Assurance Funds	132	147	150	167	9.8	9.9	9.3	13.1
Other Personal Savings	384	318	360	(366)	28.4	21.5	22.4	28.7
Allowances for Depreciation	440	470	508	534	32.6	31.8	31.5	41.8
Undistributed Profits	199	299	214	(186)	14.7	20.2	13.3	14.6
Deficit, Internat. Payments	181	224	369	8	13.4	15.1	22.9	.6
Other Items	15	21	9	16	1.1	1.5	.6	1.2
Total	1,351	1,479	1,610	1,277	100%	100%	100%	100%
Less Net Rise in Public Debts	133	98	21	166				
	1,218	1,381	1,589	1,111				

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the problem and the objectives of the research.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methods used in the study. It includes a discussion of the experimental design, the data collection procedures, and the statistical analysis techniques.

3. The third part of the report is a presentation of the results of the study. It includes a discussion of the findings, the interpretation of the results, and the conclusions drawn from the study.

4. The fourth part of the report is a discussion of the implications of the study. It includes a discussion of the theoretical and practical significance of the findings, and the limitations of the study.

5. The fifth part of the report is a conclusion. It summarizes the main findings of the study and provides a final statement on the importance of the research.

6. The sixth part of the report is a list of references. It includes a list of the books, articles, and other sources used in the study.

7. The seventh part of the report is an appendix. It includes a list of the tables, figures, and other supplementary material used in the study.

8. The eighth part of the report is a glossary. It includes a list of the terms and abbreviations used in the study.

As shown below, an increase of £118m. or 2 percent. to £5647m. in Personal Income in 1961-62 was mainly in wages (and related payments), which increased by £73m. to £3646m., in social service benefits (up £40m. to £455m.) and in rent and interest (up £26m. to £358m.). There was little change in business incomes, and the proportional distribution of main income types was much the same as in recent years.

<u>PERSONAL INCOME</u>	<u>1958-59</u>	<u>59-60</u>	<u>60-61</u>	<u>61-62</u>	<u>1938-39</u>	<u>59-60</u>	<u>60-61</u>	<u>61-62</u>
	£ m i l l i o n				Percentage Distribution			
Wages,Salaries,Military Pay	3,041	3,352	3,573	3,646	62	64	64	64
Income of Farmers	444	448	480	462	6	9	9	8
Business,Professions,Dividends	664	726	729	(726)	15	14	14	14
Rent,Interest,O'sea Remittances	275	297	332	358	13	6	6	6
Cash Social Service Benefits	348	375	415	455	4	7	7	8
<u>PERSONAL OUTLAY: Consumption</u>	3,891	4,317	4,533	4,612	90	83	82	82
Direct Taxes	431	492	571	593	5	9	10	10
Balance "Savings"	450	389	425	442	5	8	8	8
<u>PERSONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY</u>	<u>4,772</u>	<u>5,198</u>	<u>5,529</u>	<u>5,647</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

In 1961-62 there were small increases in each of the major categories of Personal Outlay, viz. consumption, tax and savings, and their relative proportions at 82, 10 and 8 percent. respectively, were the same as in 1960-61. The balancing item 'personal savings' rose by £17m. to £442m. in 1961-62, as against an increase of £36m. in 1960-61. In these tables expenditure on new dwellings and private cars, which declined during 1961-62, is treated as investment expenditure; cash payments by persons (and their repayments of past borrowings) for such purposes are included above in the personal "savings" item, while current borrowing becomes an offset to saving. Consumption expenditure rose by £79m. to £4612m. (as against a rise of £216m. in 1960-61 when prices tended upwards); this included increases of £30m. in food and £31m. in rent. The ratio of "rent imputed to owner-occupiers" to total rents continued to rise (72½ percent. in 1961-62, as against 72 percent. in 1960-61 and 64 percent. in 1953-54); and rent as a proportion of total consumer expenditure increased over the past eight years from 7.6 to 9.8 percent. Expenditure on electrical and other household durable goods fell for the second year running by £5m., and its share in the total, after rising from 8.1 in 1953-54 to 9.2 percent. in 1959-60, fell back to 8.4 percent. in 1961-62. The long-term downward trend in the share of expenditure on clothing and drapery continued in 1961-62 (11.9 percent., as against 13.9 percent. in 1953-54).

<u>CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE</u>	<u>1959-60</u>	<u>60-61</u>	<u>61-62</u>	<u>1953-54</u>	<u>59-60</u>	<u>60-61</u>	<u>61-62</u>
	£ m i l l i o n			Percentage Distribution			
Food	1,070	1,145	1,175	26.8	24.8	25.3	25.5
Clothing, Footwear, Drapery, etc.	521	545	547	13.9	12.1	12.0	11.9
Tobacco, Beer, Wine, Spirits	450	464	471	11.0	10.4	10.2	10.2
Electrical & Other Durable Goods	397	392	387	8.1	9.2	8.6	8.4
Rent of Dwellings (Actual & Imputed)	379	420	451	7.6	8.8	9.3	9.8
Other Items	1,500	1,567	1,581	32.6	34.7	34.6	34.2
T o t a l	<u>4,317</u>	<u>4,533</u>	<u>4,612</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

THE SEASON - New South Wales (See also graph p. 99)

After the comparatively dry weather prevailing in June 1962, good rainfalls over most of the State in July resulted in a substantial improvement in the seasonal outlook.

RAINFALL INDEX - New South Wales "Normal Rainfall" for each period = 100

Month	Sheep Districts					Wheat Districts				Coastal Dairying Districts			
	N	C	S	W	Total	N	C	S	Total	N	C	S	Total
Year - 1961	106	111	120	101	112	104	117	114	114	108	106	180	116
1962 - January	227	194	273	307	241	235	208	315	277	221	231	168	217
- February	106	89	67	24	80	132	89	55	74	74	67	154	83
- March	154	62	82	229	112	108	55	93	85	120	91	50	103
- April	123	36	81	36	75	104	42	68	66	241	223	62	213
- May	82	171	150	93	131	93	187	160	158	112	222	115	141
- June	10	21	39	21	24	9	25	42	33	19	10	3	15
- July	113	114	82	122	104	68	97	88	87	363	98	48	255

N: Northern, C: Central, S: Southern, W: Western

D A I R Y I N G

Production during the first nine months of the 1961-62 dairy season in New South Wales was well up on most recent years, but it fell off rather sharply during the June quarter. At 343m.g. for the full year it remained 24m.g. higher than 1960-61 but was 5m.g. less than the post-war peak of 1959-60. Deliveries to the Milk Board and cheese production continued to rise in 1961-62, and butter production at 87m. lbs. was 11m.lbs. more than in 1960-61 but 6 m.lbs. below 1959-60.

MILK PRODUCTION - New South Wales - Wholemilk Equivalent

Year ended June	1934	1959	1960	1961	1962	1934	1959	1960	1961	1962
	M i l l i o n G a l l o n s					P e r c e n t . o f T o t a l				
Butter(Factory)	278	180	196	162	185	75.5	54.8	56.4	50.6	54.0
C h e e s e	10	11	9	11	13	2.6	3.3	2.6	3.5	3.7
Other Processed	10	15	16	16	16	2.6	4.5	4.5	5.1	4.6
Milk Board	19	79	82	86	89	5.2	24.2	23.5	26.9	26.1
Other Uses	52	43	45	44	40	14.1	13.2	13.0	13.9	11.6
T o t a l	369	328	348	319	343	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
July-March	n.a.	261	286	252	284	n.a.	79.5	82.1	78.8	82.7
June Quarter	n.a.	67	62	67	69	n.a.	20.5	17.9	21.2	17.3

W O O L

Wool deliveries of 127,000 bales into the Sydney, Newcastle and Goulburn stores in July 1962 were higher than usual for this month. Sales held in July were sufficient to clear practically the whole of last year's carry-over (70,000 bales). Demand at sales held in July eased, and the average price (on a full clip average) for the month was 55d. as compared with 56d. per lb. greasy in June quarter.

1942

1943

1944

1945

1946

1947

1948

1949

1950

1951

1952

1953

1954

1955

1956

1957

1958

1959

1960

1961

1962

1963

1964

1965

1966

1967

1968

1969

1970

1971

1972

1973

1974

1975

1976

1977

1978

1979

1980

1981

1982

1983

LIVESTOCK New South Wales and Australia

Sheep numbers in New South Wales increased from 68 mill. in March 1961 to 69½m. in March 1962; this, however, remains 1½m. below the peak of 1960. Lambs marked in 1961-62 at 19½m. were a record but slaughterings at 11.7m. were also comparatively high. Dissection of sheep flocks by principal breeds for New South Wales shows that a total increase for all breeds of 1.6m. (to 69.5m.) between March 1959 and March 1962 corresponded with the rise in merino numbers over this period (from 52.5m. to 54.1m.) but there was a trend away from merino comebacks (from 3.4m. to 1.9m.) with corresponding increases mainly in other pure breeds (Corriedale, Border Leicester, Romney Marsh, Polwarth). Comparing 1962 with the pre-war average (1937-38) merinos have increased in absolute numbers (from 43m. to 54m.) but have fallen as a proportion of total flocks from 84 percent. to 78 percent., and the proportion of comebacks has also declined from 5 to 3 percent.; there were major absolute and relative rises in other pure breeds.

PRINCIPAL BREEDS OF SHEEP - New South Wales

	<u>Average 1937/9</u>	<u>March 1947</u>	<u>March 1959</u>	<u>March 1962</u>
Merino	43.1m. (84.3%)	31.1m. (72.1%)	52.5m. (77.2%)	54.1m. (77.8%)
Merino Comeback	2.6m. (5.1%)	2.1m. (4.8%)	3.4m. (5.0%)	1.9m. (2.7%)
Crossbred	4.8m. (9.3%)	7.8m. (18.2%)	6.0m. (8.9%)	6.3m. (9.1%)
Other Pure Breeds	.7m. (1.3%)	2.1m. (4.9%)	6.0m. (8.9%)	7.2m. (10.4%)
Total	51.2m. (100%)	43.1m. (100%)	67.9m. (100%)	69.5m. (100%)

The number of dairy cattle in New South Wales was about 1.3 mill. in each of the years 1960, 1961 and 1962, but further expansion in beef cattle lifted total cattle numbers from 3.8mill. and 4.2mill. to a new peak of 4.4mill. in the respective years. Pig numbers rose from 455,000 in 1961 to 472,000 in 1962, which is the highest since the war when they exceeded 500,000 in some years.

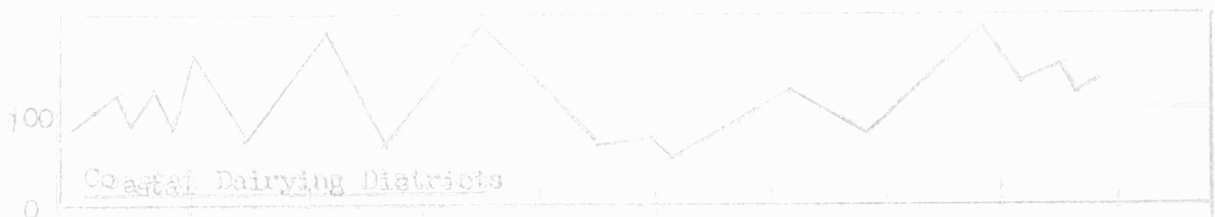
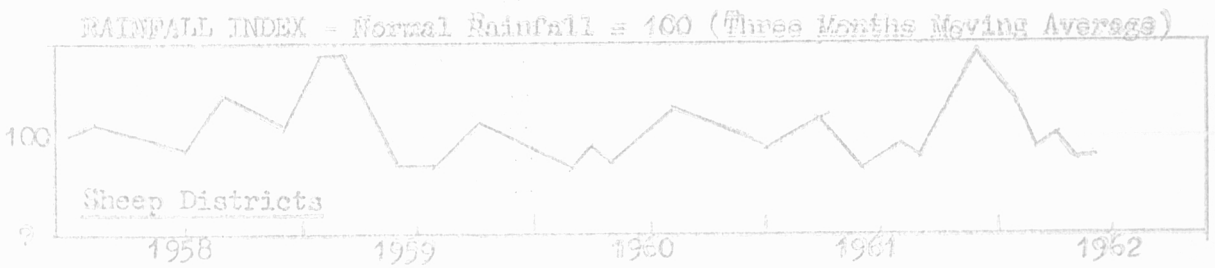
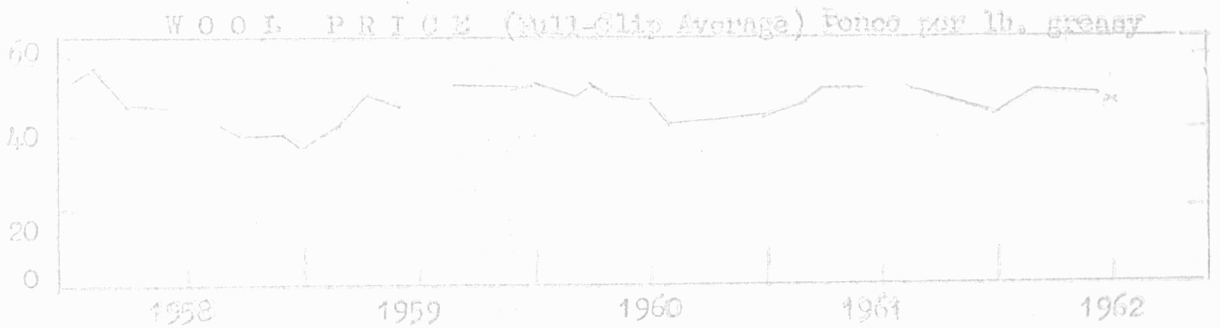
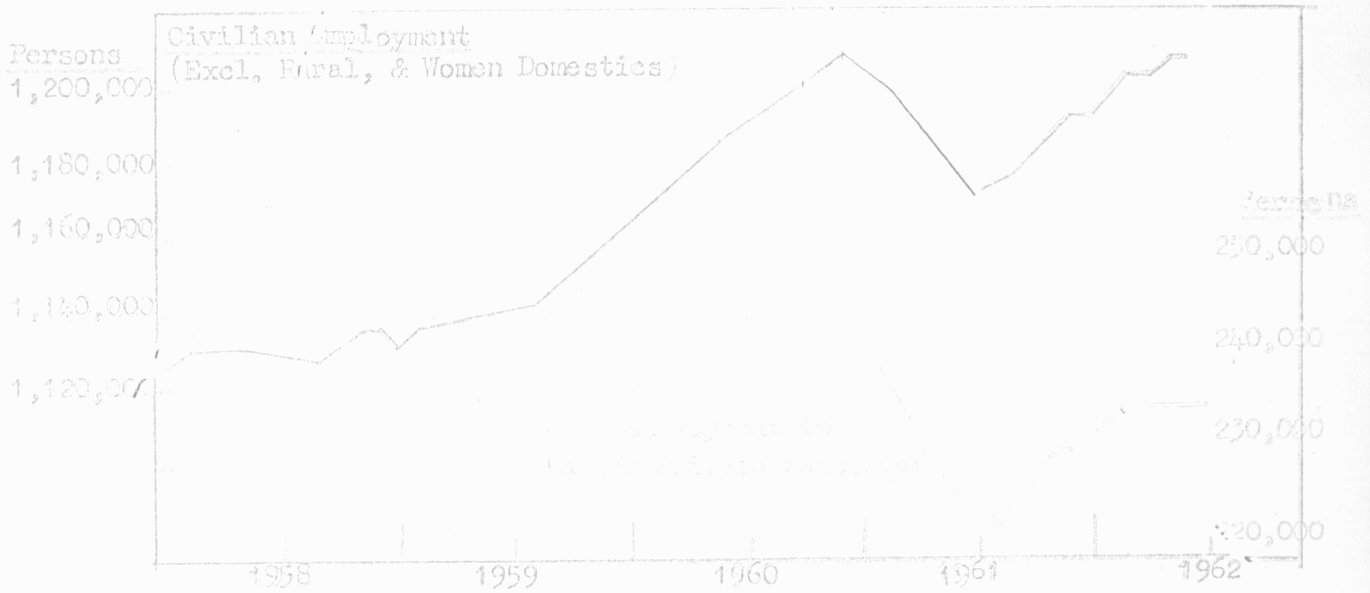
LIVESTOCK AND WOOL

		<u>New South Wales</u>				<u>Australia</u>			
		<u>Average</u>	<u>Season (x)</u>			<u>Average</u>	<u>Season (x)</u>		
		<u>1937-39</u>	<u>1959-60</u>	<u>1960-61</u>	<u>1961-62P</u>	<u>1937-39</u>	<u>1959-60</u>	<u>1960-61</u>	<u>1961-62P</u>
<u>SHEEP & LAMBS</u> 000									
Lambs Marked		12,221	19,330	17,176	19,466	29,520	44,150	39,794	45,728
Slaughterings		6,526	9,958	11,457	11,707	18,920	32,088	32,582	33,291
Net Exports		1,100	1,742	2,731	1,879	70	226	148	200
Deaths (Balance)		5,582	4,566	5,901	4,469	7,510	9,347	9,559	7,124
Net Rise (Fall-)		-987	3,064	-2,913	1,411	3,020	2,489	-2,495	5,113
Total, Sheep & Lambs		51,202	71,000	68,087	64,498	111,558	155,174	152,679	157,792
<u>WOOL PRODUCED M.Lb.</u>		479	715	664		1,000	1,680	1,625	1,700
CATTLE: Dairy 000		1,678	1,278	1,281	1,272	p.a.	4,877	4,901	5,046
Beef 000		1,362	2,563	2,961	3,127	n.a.	11,626	12,431	13,021
Total 000		3,040	3,843	4,242	4,399	12,144	16,503	17,332	18,067
P I G S 000		375	399	455	472	1,153	1,424	1,615	1,653

(x) Year ended 31st March. / At end of season.

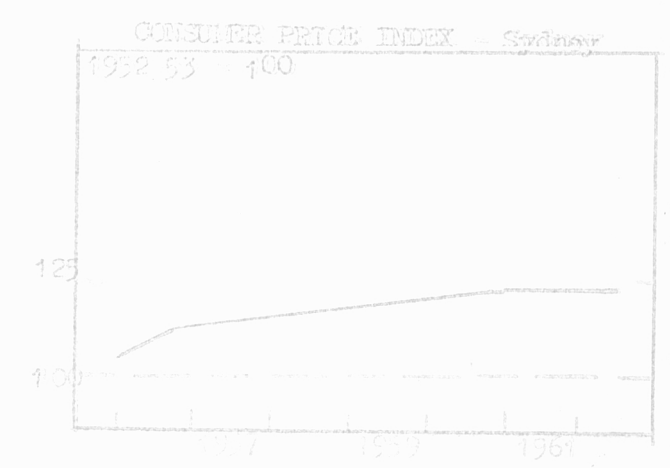
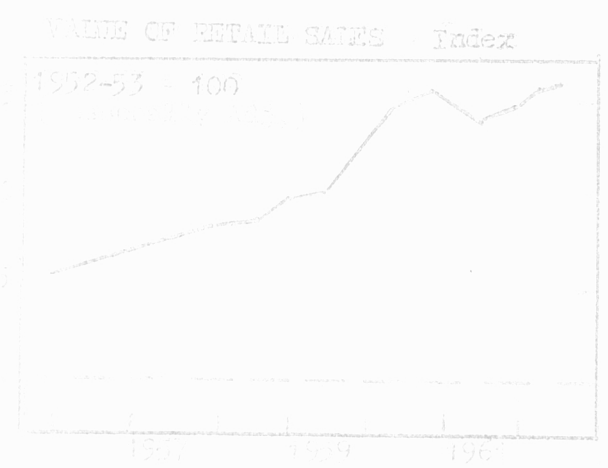
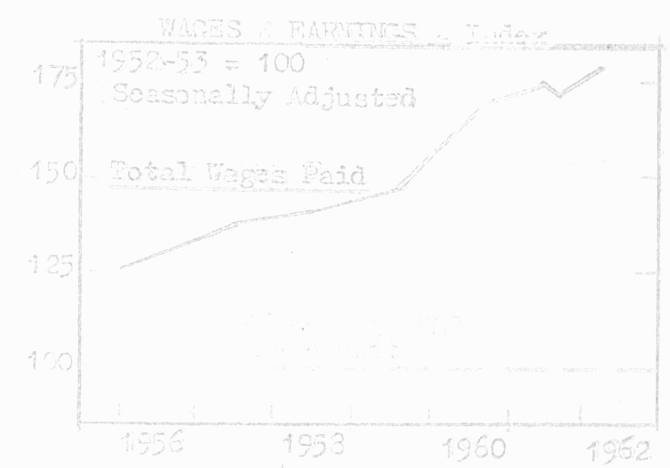
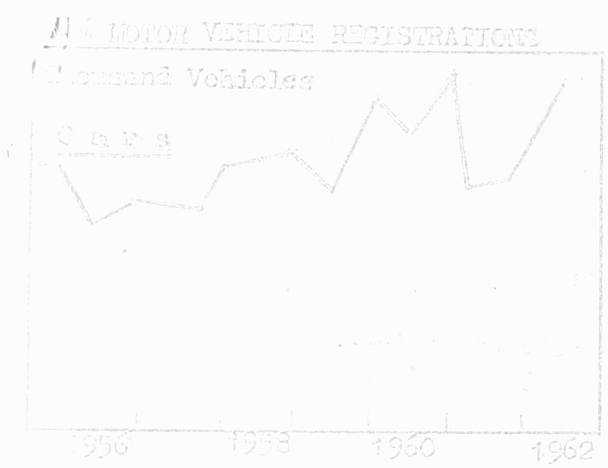
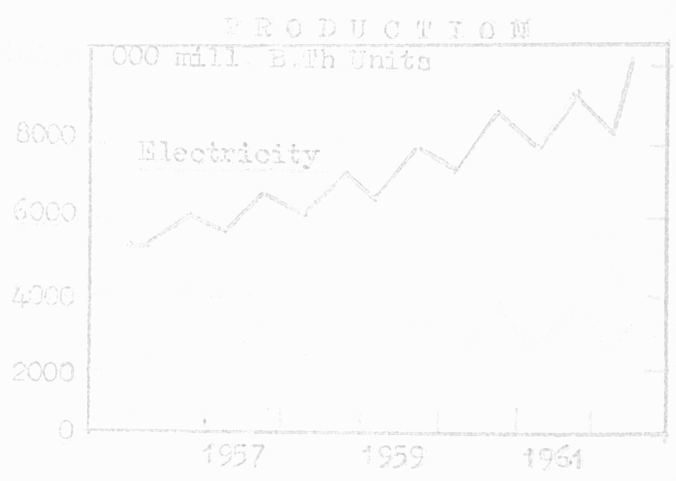
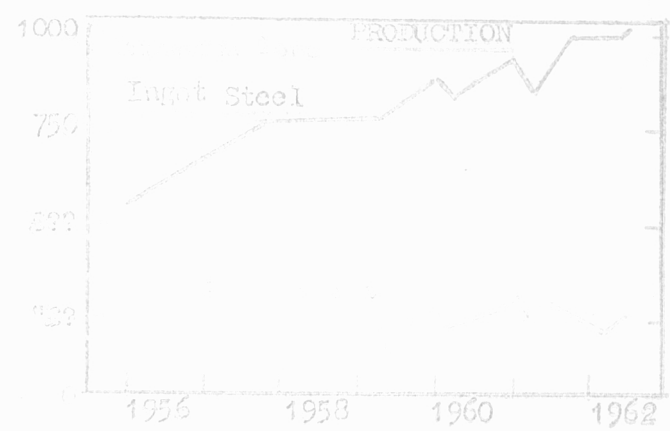
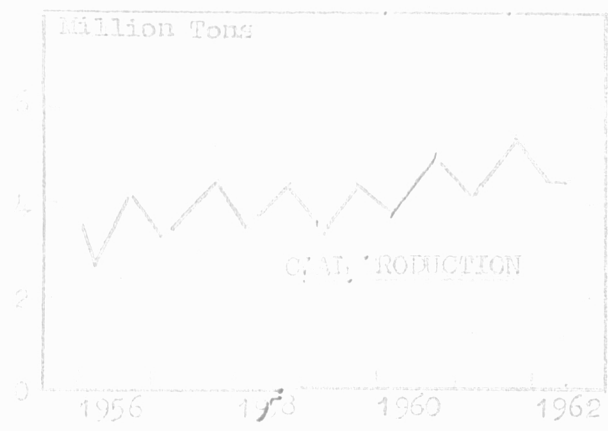
In Australia in 1962 sheep numbers at 158m. and cattle numbers at 18m. were a record and represented increases of 3.3 and 4.2 percent. respectively on 1961. Pig numbers increased by 2.4 percent. to 1.65m.; this number has been exceeded only in two war years. Compared with pre-war (average 1937-39) increases up to 1962 were as follows: sheep numbers 41 percent., wool produced 70 percent., cattle numbers 49 percent. and pig numbers 43 percent.

MONTHLY STATISTICS NEW SOUTH WALES



Series commence in January 1958 and extend to July 1962.

QUARTERLY SERIES NEW SOUTH WALES



Figures for December Quarter 1961 are extended to June Quarter 1962.

